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The Orchadian

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

Dendrobium Class 'Windsor Downs'
Kempsey Speciosum Show 2017

The Orchadian

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
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Patron: David Cannon

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Items for consideration for publication should be submitted via e-mail to the editor, formatted for MS Word (DOC, DOCX, RTF). Images must be provided as separate files. Please include your contact information for communication and publication.

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P.O. Box 393
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	orchadian@anos.org.au
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Editorial

I have nearly got the publication back on schedule. There is much work to needs to be done to keep it on schedule and be able to plan the layout so it is balanced.

I have been sent a number of articles that reflect the frustration of some members. I hope I can publish these in the future when they are edited. Please, in submitting articles that reflect your frustration, we must at all time respect the other members.

I have had some feed back about *Dendrobium bigibbum.* Mostly in agreement with my comments but with the sad rider that maybe the horse has bolted.

I expect to be able to publish a few articles on Dendrobium bigibbum in the next few issues that may help.

In my quest for articles I discovered that there is a ex-situ breeding program to conserve and reintroduce *Phalaenopsis amabilis* subsp. *rosenstromii*.

The new hybrid *Den.* Emma's Sea Anemone (*Den. bracteosum* × *Den. tanii*) is questionable as *Den. tanii* is not accepted and I can only find a vague reference to it being a syn. of *Den. bracteosum*

The change to *Coeloyne* to include *Dendrochilum* and *Pholidota*, plus other genera was ratified by the *Orchid Hybrid Registration Advisory Group* for use in cultivated plant nomenclature. The acceptance was near unanimous with the only objection coming from Australian representatives. However the inclusion of *Phaius* in *Calanthe* was not accepted and the group indicated that the nomenclature changes should consider the usefulness of the changes.

Ian Chalmers orchadian@anos.org.au

Corrrections, VOL 20:11

Awards 426/7 *Dendrobium tetrgonum* var. *melaleucaphilum* 'Denistone Gold' AM-ACC, owned by David Hemmings, was incorrectly attributed to David Butler

Page 501 *Dendrobium* Neifert's Exception Grower - Phil and Marion Barrett and not Down Under Native Orchids

President's Message

The ANOS council is continuing to work behind the scenes furthering the knowledge, conservation and growing of Australian and Australasian (ANOS) native orchids. Two projects are coming to fruition which will further orchid conservation and assist ANOS groups educate their members about ANOS native orchids and growing these orchids.

ANOS Inc. Orchid Conversation Grants

For those that missed Tracey Hinton's (Conservation Officer) call for proposals on page 487 of the March 2023 issue of "The Orchadian", the council has decided to provide some funding, in the form of a limited number of grants, for ANOS native orchid conservation projects. Proposals should be submitted to council by 30 July 2023. The conditions for the proposals were set out in the March 2023 "Orchadian" call for proposals. This is an opportunity to conserve ANOS native orchids for our children so don't be afraid to apply.

Group Guest Speakers

Council has had a number of meetings, using technology, with representatives of some of the groups (all groups invited). One of the major concerns of the groups is obtaining guest speakers for their monthly meetings. Council has agreed to try to put together a list of potential guest speakers (who would be prepared to speak at other groups either in person, remotely via Zoom, Skype, Teams or similar, or by a pre-recorded presentation), topics they can speak on and their contact details (telephone and/or email address) for circulation to the groups. If you are prepared to be included on such a list could you please provide information to the secretary (Graham Corbin) at email: secretary@anos.org.au.

The council is also researching the formation of a library of guest speaker presentations that could be used by the groups. If you have something that you think could be suitable please contact the secretary (Graham Corbin) at the above email address.

Subscription Renewals

Subscriptions to "The Orchadian" will generally be expiring on 30 June 2023. The mailing sheet included with every "Orchadian" posted has a universal membership application/renewal form on the back (rear) of the sheet. The front of the sheet includes your member number and when your subscription expires (according to the records).

The form on the rear of the sheet includes direct deposit details (i.e. ANOS Inc.'s BSB and account number). Alternatively, secure online renewal payments (by credit or debit card) can be made via the website. The link to the specific section of the website for online membership applications/renewals is https://anos.org.au/subscriptions/.

When making a direct deposit or electronic funds transfer (EFT) could you please ensure that a reference or description is used that commences with the surname of the membership. Every year the treasurer receives a small number of EFTs that cannot be identified. One of the catches is that most financial institutions have a limit on the number of characters in the description that are transmitted. It is astonishing how many "Subscription Ren" descriptions are received because this is sixteen characters in length (including spaces) which is the maximum that some financial institutions transmit.

David James

A tale of a single *Pterostylis gibbosa* plant (a.k.a. *Oligochaetochilus gibbosus*)

Ross Morrison and Jim Cootes

A number of dedicated lovers of Australian native orchids have made a decided difference for a rare and endangered terrestrial orchid species. It is a fine example of what can be done, by a few people, to help propagate rare orchid species. Even more importantly, discussions are now underway for artificially grown plants of this orchid to be returned to its original habitat.

Pterostylis gibbosa is listed as endangered by both state and federal governments. This rare species is only found in the Illawarra area of New South Wales and is only known from a few locations.

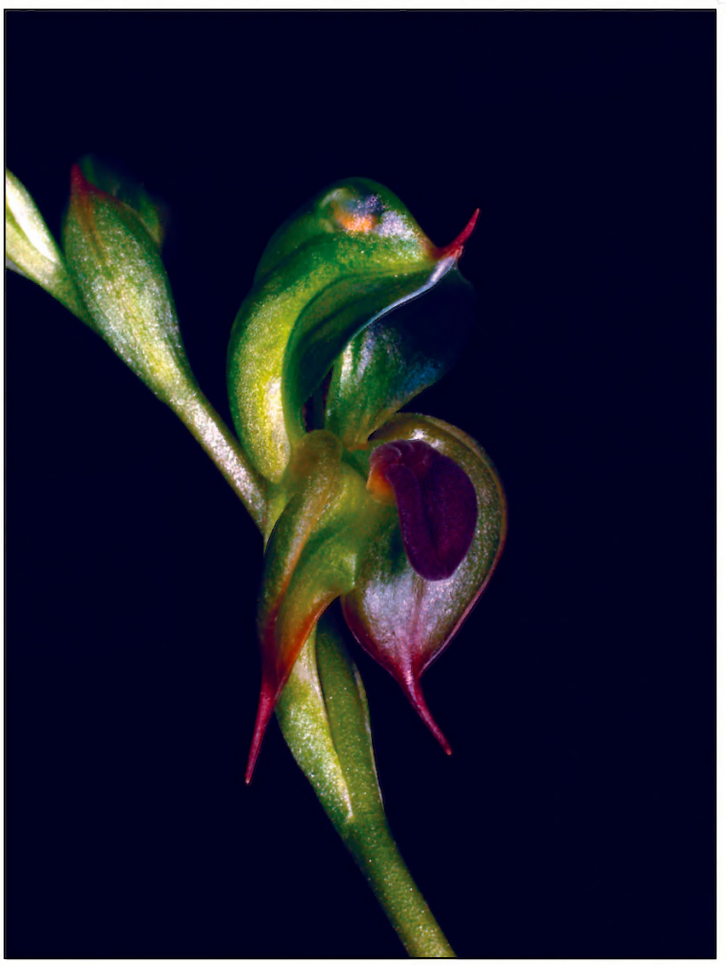
The tale of this single plant is very interesting and one of patience, dedication, and commitment.

In 2000, the late John Riley (first Life Member of Macarthur ANOS) collected this plant under the Australian National Botanic Gardens licence for Mark Clements from an area in South Nowra, New South Wales. The collection was to allow John Riley to draw the species in flower. These drawings were then used in the publication: *Orchids of Australia* by John Riley and David P Banks. This beautifully illustrated book was first published in 2002 by the University of New South Wales Press.

In 2005 John Riley moved from his Leumeah home to reside on the Mid North Coast (Moorland) of New South Wales. John gave the single plant of *Pterostylis gibbosa* to his long-time friend the late Terry Cooke (second Life Member of Macarthur ANOS). Terry was never able to flower the single plant again. In 2013, Terry gave the plant to his mate, Ross Morrison (Secretary, Macarthur ANOS), who was able to flower the plant in 2014 and subsequent years. This single plant has flowered each year since 2014 and has not been re-potted to ensure that no disturbance to the tubers occurred.

In 2019, Mike Harrison, self-pollinated the single flower of this plant. The resultant seed capsule was consequently sent to Richard Thomson OAM and the seed propagation team in Victoria. This team includes Bryan Lawrence, Helen Richards, Neil Anderton, Andrew Gibbons, and Wendy Bedggood.

In December 2021, Richard sent



Pterostylis gibbosa

Pterostylis gibbosa

Ross Morrison a total of 50 tubers of *Pterostylis gibbosa*. All the tubers were planted in January 2022 and in September 2022 all of the tubers generated rosettes and most flowered. These plants have again been pollinated and we anticipate more plants in the future.

In January 2023, a second batch of 35 tubers were forwarded by Bryan Lawrence – these tubers again originated from the single seed capsule pollinated by Mike Harrison.

Macarthur ANOS members are currently collecting seed from these flowers to again generate tubers and are in discussion with Illawarra ANOS to develop a longer-term strategy to reintroduce some of these plants (tubers) back into local populations and the area from where this rare species was first found.

Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
Established 1963
Welcome to ANOS Inc.
The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. is the major organisation promoting the understanding and appreciation of orchids growing naturally in our region of the world – Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and the adjacent western Pacific.

Australasian Native Orchid Society website:
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Orchid Hunting in Sydney's North Shore and beyond

Chris Murray

"This was a bad idea" I thought to myself as I climbed through a stretch of increasingly dense and scratchy undergrowth, stopping to remove the leeches who hitching a ride. On such occasions, there comes a time when you have to weigh up the indignity of trying to retrace your steps back to where you began or should you bravely (foolishly?) press on. What I was trying to do was skirt around a rainforest gully which was bordered by thick collapsed vegetation. La Niña has been good for the Water Vines and in this patch of forest, they had grown to such a size that they had overburdened many trees and branches which had crashed to the ground. This created a near impenetrable wall that I was trying to navigate through. Having chosen the brave/foolish option, I ploughed onwards until, at last, I came out to the other side, sweaty, scratched and relieved….and with a mental note to never go that way again. I could now continue on with my plan. Well, I had never consciously set myself a 'plan', it just happened somehow.

Dendrobium aemulum

Rimacola elliptica

Cymbidium suave

A few years ago, after many bush walks in Ku-ring-gai National Park, I discovered that I had a soft spot for the many orchids that I found along the way. In particular, the unusual ones clinging to rocks and trees- epiphytes and lithophytes as I now know

Dendrobium aemulum [deuteroeburneum]

them to be. And so, at some unidentifiable point, I started going out of my way to search for these tree and rock dwellers. Being made redundant from my job gave me some time on my hands and so I took the opportunity to spend rather too much more time exploring my local parks. First off was Lane Cove National Park, where I found 6 varieties of epiphytes and lithophytes. Not bad for a National Park surrounded by metropolitan Sydney! Then Ku-ring-gai National Park where I have counted 11 varieties so far, and I suspect that there are two more to be found, namely *Dendrobium teretifolium* (which I have found on the borders of the park but not actually within it) and De*ndrobium pugioniforme, w*hich I believe used to be found there.

After I had exhausted all the likely spots that I could get to in these parks, I was left with no option but to head off in ever increasing circles to find all the non-terrestrial orchids I could within an hours drive from home in Sydney's North Shore. Which was why I was in that patch of forest scrambling through the vines. However, on this trip, I was trying to find one orchid in particular.

As I surveyed my surroundings, something caught my eye low down on the tree trunk beside me. I bent down to examine it. Yes, this was it, at last! Almost at the base of a tree was a small plant with pendulous fingers dangling downwards. De*ndrobium tetragonum,* the Tree Spider Orchid!

Dendrobium tetragonum

Dendrobium tetragonum

Dendrobium tetragonum

I got out my phone and spent some time proudly adjusting my phones' setting (thank heavens for modern technology) to get just the right snap to record my discovery.

I then looked around and realised that I should not have been so hasty. One, two, three, four…this tree had other bigger and better tetragonums higher up and so did the tree next to it. I had just wasted my time photographing what was probably the least impressive plant of the lot. It turned out that this area was populated not only by *D. tetragonum* but, within a stone's throw, were Christmas orchids (*Calanthe australasica [triplicata]*), Imp orchids (*Plectorrhiza beckleri*), Southern Lawyer orchids (*Sarcochilus olivaceus*), Wheat-Leaf orchids (*Bulbophyllum Shepherdii*), Tiny Strand orchids (*Bulbophyllum exiguum*) and my old friend, who goes by many names, the King orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*)- the first epiphyte I ever found. It was, and still is, a truly idyllic spot. Though recently, I did see dead orchid roots on a tree with no *D. tetragonum* present, suggesting that someone else has found the spot and removed at least one of them.

Plectorrhiza beckleri

Calanthe australasica [triplicata]

Bulbophyllum shepherdii

I am not sure why I took up this hobby. Part of the enjoyment is certainly the process of finding them- researching, learning, exploring and discovering. But recently, upon reading Julia Baird's book *Phosphorescence,* I wonder whether I have inadvertently been doing something else too. Her book talks of the Japanese practise of shinrin yoku which translates to 'forest bathing' whereby people reconnect with nature by walking alone, slowly, quietly through nature. There are proven health benefits- lowering anxiety, stress and high blood pressure to name just a few. I can vouch for these effects. My bushwalking is my time- no worries, no stresses, no money needed, no bookings required. Just a sturdy pair of shoes, sunscreen and a water bottle…and a strong tolerance of leeches. More people should do it.

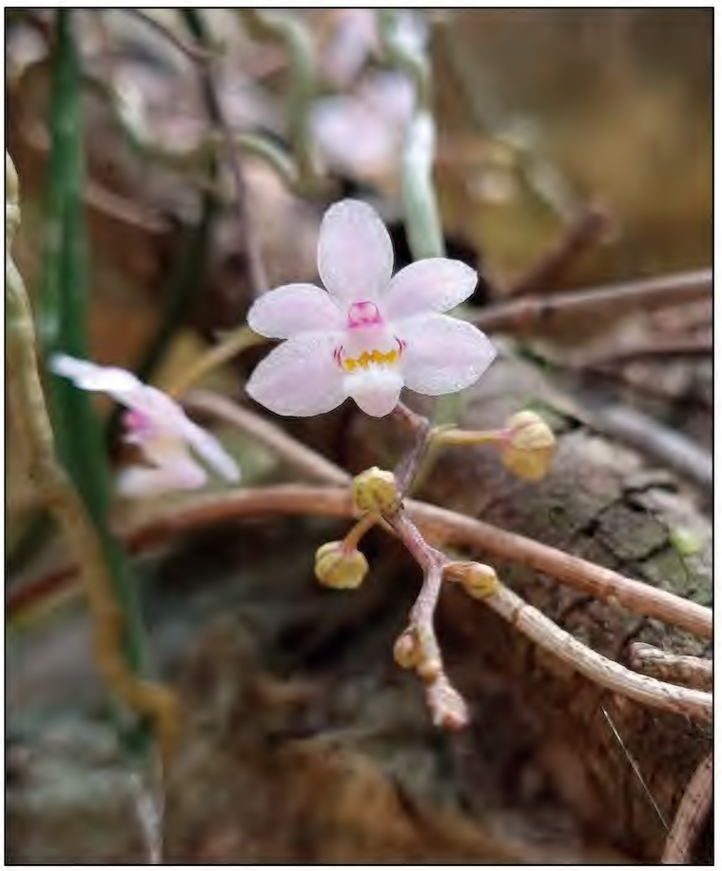
Dendrobium teretifolium

Now that *D. tetragonum* has been ticked off, I don't have too many targets left. I have already discovered Southern Butterfly orchids (*S. australis*), Bridal veil orchids (*D. teretifolium*), Blotched Cane orchids (*D. gracilicaule*), Streaked Rock orchids (*D. striolatum*) and Bootlace orchids*

Sarcochilus australis

Sarcochilus olivaceus

(*Erythrorchis cassythoides*). Therefore, I now need to start targeting ever more tricky ones. Do I try to find those that are very rare, such as the endangered *D. tetragonum* var. *melaleucaphilum*? Or do I look for those at the extremity of their range such as the Raspy Root Orchid, *Rhinerrhiza divitiflora*? The Raspy root orchid was reportedly found



Sarcochilus hillii

on the Hawkesbury River many years ago but not seen since. Or should I be searching for those that have potential to grow in my area- but no-one has ever found? The Red Beard Orchid (*Bulbophyllum minutissimum*) fits into this category. It is found in the South coast of NSW and then skips around 600km of coastline to reappear again on NSW's North coast. Since I live in the middle, I see no reason why I should not at least look for it! And lets not forget *Dendrobium pugioniforme*! Found to the north and to the south but not around Sydney…apparently.

So many orchids to find, so much shinrin yoku to experience!

*" That is not an epiphyte" I hear you shout "It's a terrestrial myco-heterotroph!". Well, it literally clinging to trees when it grows, and so I include it as an epiphyte.

Native Orchids of South Australia a Field Guide

June Niejalka 2022

This is a comprehensive book with 416 orchid species, 289 maps and 1,740 photos. It contains photos of each species, taxonomy information, description of each species, habitat, similar species and distinguishing features, distribution maps and flowering times.

It has been over 30 years since the production of a complete book on South Australian orchids.

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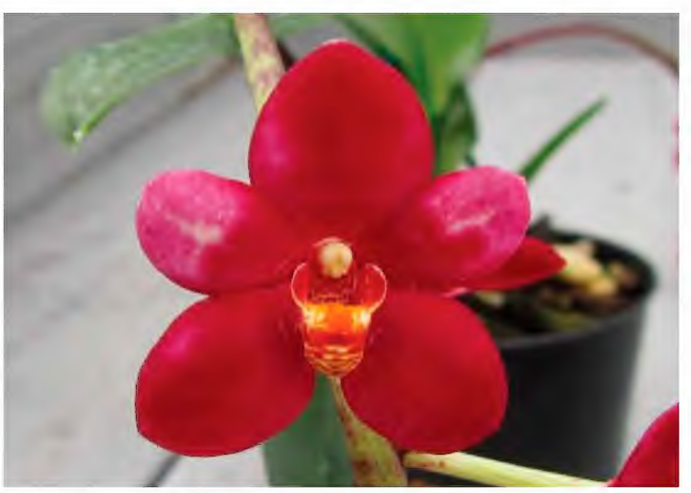
Sarcochilus Magic - Floral Variations

David Butler 2020

Sarcochilus Magic 'Good Upright'

Sarcochilus Magic 'Vo Vo'

Sarcochilus Magic 'Roughie'



Sarcochilus Magic 'Plush'

Sarcochilus Magic 'Regal Red'

Sarcochilus Magic 'Good Red'

Sarcochilus Magic, a popular and much awarded hybrid, is the cross *S*. Duno Nickys Twin x *S*. Zoe 'Crimson'. Both *S*. Duno Nickys Twin 'Voo Doo' AM-AD/AOC and *S*. Duno Nickys Twin 'Eloise' AM-AD/AOC were used as parents with no apparent difference in the outcome. While red colours predominate, *S*. Magic flowers are often marbled and patterned, which along with variations in raceme habit, make for a magical display.

Orchids of Papua New Guinea
Some Unusual Orchids from the Northeast Highlands

Text and photographs by Spiro Kasomenakis

First published in *ORCHIDS* October 2020 © American Orchid Society

A chance encounter with a photography book at the Strand bookstalls in NYC decades ago sowed the seeds for something that would have to wait 30 years to be realized! The book in question was a photography book with portraits of the native people of New Guinea, resplendent in feathers and paint, competing for attention with the extraordinary flora and fauna of their country. We did get to meet these people I glimpsed in that book so long ago: the Huli wigmen, the "mudmen" and several other tribes, and we saw a good representation of the very rich flora of this country.

Papua New Guinea is the eastern half of a large, mountainous island north of Australia.

The flora, especially the orchid flora, of this island is incredibly diverse, as are the native peoples. There are over 300 languages (not dialects!) spoken on the island. The trip was yet another Orchid Conservation Alliance (OCA) "Orchids in the Wild" trip, a first for this part of the world. Our focus was on orchids, and especially orchids of the highland regions of Mt. Hagen and Mt. Wilhelm; two mountains in the Western Highlands province with considerable areas of primary forest, rich in orchid species. A group of nine of us trampled about, and huffed and puffed at these high elevations (over 5,000 feet [1,524 m]), making sure to bundle up and stay warm during the cool nights. The weather was sunny during the daytime and misty/rainy/cold at night. It was comfortable enough for most of us used to temperate climates, but apparently not so much for the locals; most wore jackets and winter hats!

Botanists have been investigating this most extraordinary flora for over a century; orchid specialists such as Rudolph Schlechter and J. J. Smith, in the early part of the 20th century, published extensive first hand accounts, which are still standard works on the subject a century later. Their floras are very important, but difficult and unwieldy to use, especially in the field. I managed to bring along P. Van Royen's excellent work, *The Orchids of the High Mountains of New Guinea,* which provided some help in identifying species back at camp in the evenings.

Another member of the group brought along Andreé Millar's book *Orchids of Papua New Guinea*, which is a wonderful introduction, but somewhat less useful for our purposes, as it deals mostly with showy lowland dendrobiums and such.

A better resource would have been the website "*Orchids of New Guinea*" (www.orchidsnewguinea.com), the work of Dr. Eduard de Vogel, Neville Howcroft and Wolfgang Bandisch, but unfortunately there is no internet service in the remote areas we stayed in. I would make great use of it back home, in addition to the classic works mentioned above. This part of the world is a hotspot of orchid diversity, having close to 3,000 species native to the island, many of them endemic. Some species have been familiar to orchid lovers for many years now; species such as the various *Latouria* dendrobiums from the lowlands, and highland types such as the spectacular and variable *Dendrobium cuthbertsonii*. We saw and photographed *Den. cuthbertsonii* in several locations, and I suspect most of you either grow or at least have seen pictures of the many awarded clones of this species. The same can be said for *Mediocalcar decorata*, *Dendrobium*

albiflorum [*Cadetia potamophila*] and others. They are often seen in collections, and are wonderful subjects for cultivation.

So I thought it would be of interest to share some photographs of the less often seen, or at least photographed, species from this part of the world. Interestingly, we did not see *Mediocalcar decorata* in the wild, but saw at least a half dozen other species of this genus, all with similar flowers in different combinations of red, white, yellow and green. The majority of the *Mediocalcar* species have single or pairs of leaves atop tiny pseudobulbs; one species on Mt. Wilhelm was quite succulent in habit, and looked almost like a tiny *Haworthia*. Identification for most of these plants, and many others, is difficult in the field, as dissections and measurements are needed, and collection of specimens is obviously not an option.

Actually, most of the species of orchids we came upon in the forest were unfamiliar to most of us. We had to be satisfied with identifying plants to only the genus. Bulbophyllums and dendrobiums were two prominent groups that made up the bulk of orchids in the field, but there were also lesser known genera such as *Phreatia, Glossorhyncha, Octarrhena* and a bewildering array of terrestrial species, many not in bloom. Among the terrestrial species were two species of *Pterostylis*, a primarily Australian genus, *Pterostylis caulescens* and *Pterostylis papuana*, the first on Mt. Hagen, the second on Mt. Wilhelm.

Both were growing in wet, shady, mossy places, under taller vegetation. *Corybas* have fantastic complex flowers but unfortunately neither of the two species we found were in flower at the time. *Peristylus pachyneurus* — a small delicate terrestrial plant with little whorled, plicate leaves at the base, grows on rocks and embankments on Mt. Hagen. *Liparis altigena*, *Liparis brunescens* and *Liparis werneri* are all plants of the dark, primary forest; the first

Pterostylis papuana

Liparis altigena

species growing in wet, mossy cushions, the other two epiphytically or semiepiphytically.

Other fascinating Jewels encountered included *Peristylus triarnus* — another true terrestrial, with long inflorescences of green flowers; *Calanthe micrantha* — a large, leafy forest floor plant, with small green flowers, quite unlike the Asiatic calanthes that usually have more showy flowers; *Crepidium* cf. *megalanthum* — long known as a species of *Malaxis*, grows as a forest-floor plant in very wet areas; *Platylepis zeuxinoides*— a small jewel orchid, with whorls of pretty foliage and tall spikes of brown flowers, peeking through the vegetation; *Caladenia papuana* grows in alpine grasslands and I suspect the plants we saw were cleistogamous (a form of self fertilization that occurs in a permanently closed flower), as it was sunny, but no flowers were open; *Goodyera rubicunda* is another pretty terrestrial from this a widely distributed genus; several species of *Epiblastis*, most with arresting red, tubular flowers, most probably pollinated by birds; and *Agrostophyllum majus* — several species of this genus were observed on both mountains. The latter are usually large sedgelike plants with congested inflorescences of waxy white flowers. *Phreatia* was also one of the dominant genera in this area. All species observed had "rat-tail" inflorescences of white flowers.

Calanthe micrantha

Crepidium cf. *megalanthum*

Platylepis zeuxinoides

Thelasis carinata formed large, rambling plants with inflorescences of small, white flowers. Species of *Glomera*, another very diverse genus, include large plants with globose inflorescences as well as tiny plants that formed large, pillowlike masses. *Ceratostylis* species were easily recognized by their habit of blooming from the top of the stem like pseudobulbs and their mostly white stellate flowers.

Mediocalcar subteres, an unusual *Mediocalcar* species in both flower colour and habit, produces concolor yellow flowers that do not open very widely, and almost terete foliage. *Pholidota carnea* formed large, rambling plants with stem like pseudobulbs and very showy red flowers.

Bulbophyllums were ubiquitous throughout the area. This enormous genus exhibits such variability in flower and plant forms it could be a separate survey of its own. *Bulbophyllum brachypus*, *Bulbophyllum* cf. *saccoglossum* and *Bulbophyllum takeuchi* all have unusual pouched flowers that look somewhat like odd little paphiopedilums. *Bulbophyllum antennatum*, a rather sinister looking flower, was easily overlooked in the dark forest. *Bulbophyllum spongiola* formed lanky, sprawling plants on Mt. Wilhelm. We found it growing by a stream in deep shade. *Bulbophyllum unicaudatum* grew as tiny little plants on a mossy tree trunk near a river we encountered. Because of its unusual red flowers, I suggested the name “red unicorn *Bulbophyllum*.” They were a lucky find, as we were running out of daylight on the last day in the field and red flowers are hard to spot in dimming light. *Bulbophyllum lepanthiflorum* and *Bulbophyllum linearilabium* were two very different plants growing on the same branch in good light. The first grows in a very unusual pendent habit producing round leaves and small white flowers near the base of the plant. If you were in South American and stumbled across the second species you might think it a *Barbosella*. Plants consist of narrow upright foliage on almost no pseudobulb and the upright inflorescences carry dark, elongated clamshell flowers with a long featherlike lip that flutters in the breeze! *Octarrhena*,

Bulbophyllum brachypus

Bulbophyllum cf. *saccoglossum*

Bulbophyllum takeuchi

Octarrhena bilabrata

Octarrhena cordata

Bulbophyllum spongiola

The author admiring an unidentified *Dendrobium species.*

Oberonia

species

Octarrhena platyrachis

Epiblastis species

Bulbophyllum unicaudatum

Glomera species

Ceratostylis species

Glomera species

Glossorhyncha monticuprina

Agrostophyllum majus

Glossorhyncha fruticla

Is this an even more bizarre *Bulbophyllum?*

a very diverse genus of mostly small mat-forming plants, is yet another genus almost unseen outside of New Guinea. Three species we could identify were observed: *Octarrhena cordata*, *Octarrhena platyrachis* and *Octarrhena bilabrata*. You really need a magnifying glass to appreciate these tiny flowers. Speaking of tiny flowers, several species of *Oberonia* were encountered. These plants were easy to recognize, at least to genus, with their fans or chains of flattened leaves and spikes of tiny (really tiny) flowers. If you think *Oberonia* flowers are tiny, *Glossorhyncha fruticula* and *Glossorhyncha monticuprina* produce tiny succulent-leaved plants with even tinier flowers. While on Mt. Hagen, we encountered one of the strangest plants of our trip and we aren't even sure of the genus, although the flowers somewhat fit a *Bulbophyllum* species. These tiny plants, completely covered in glandular hairs — leaves, stems and flowers — were found growing in deep moss under wet conditions, and if anyone reading this article recognizes it, I would love to know its name. I have to admit it was work preparing for this trip — vaccinations, long plane rides, jet-lag, considerable expense, and even a sudden attack of paranoia about poisonous snakes (Do not ask!). It was work on the trip itself — the long bumpy car rides over impossible roads, petty crime in the cities and the occasional illness, but it was worth it! Boy was it worth it! The orchids were otherworldly, the people friendly and generous. It was a once-in-a-lifetime trip.

The OCA will be going back in a few years. Well…maybe twice-in-a-lifetime? — Spiro Kasomenakis has been growing orchids, and has been an AOS member, since the 1980s. His first orchid was *Paphiopedilum callosum*, and he wishes that he still had it in his light garden. Travel always includes orchids, especially in their native habitats or at least in collections.

The allure of these plants is undeniable, and once you commit to entering the "rabbit hole" you may never be the same again. 158-20 Powells Cove Boulevard, Beechurst, New York 11357 (email: kasomenakis@aol.com).

Jewels in the rainforest

Robert Westervelt

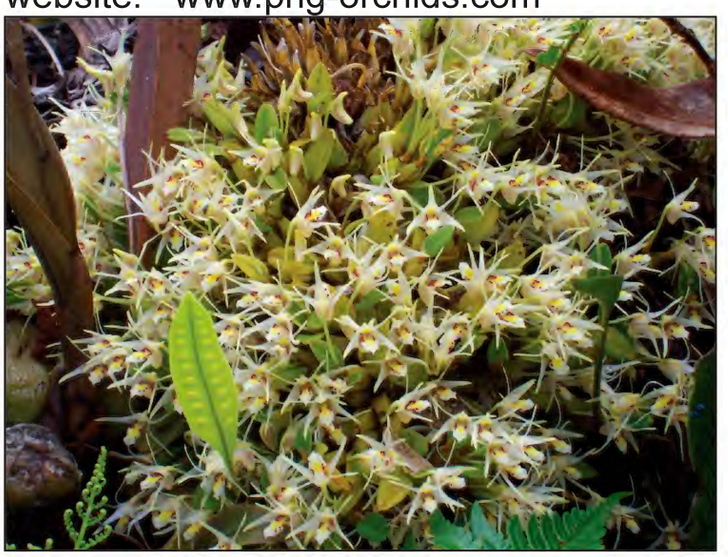
In 1995 we moved to a remote location in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea to work with one of the people groups living there. We started to do a lot of hiking, visiting the people who were living spread out in this mountain area. While hiking we already had seen some ground orchids like the *Spathoglottis*. But after a while we also started discovering orchids growing on fallen trees. The first orchid we saw growing on a fallen tree was a beautiful *Dendrobium*. When the people noticed that we were interested in orchids they suggested that they could bring us some to plant next to our house. With the first orchids they brought us they also brought some tree fern trunks for the orchids to grow on.

Once we started growing orchids next to our house, the people brought us many different orchids. The area where we were living was between the high mountains towards the north and the lowlands towards the south. Because of that we were in a part of the country with many species. In the lower areas orchids like *Dipodium*. *Macodes* and *Grammatophyllum* are growing and in the higher altitude areas many species of *Dendrobium, Coelogyne* and *Bulbophyllum* are growing.

We have been amazed about the variety of all the orchid species that were growing in the rainforest around us. Some like the *Diplocaulobium* are blooming just during one day but their flowers are just beautiful and some of the smaller *Diplocaulobium* species are floriferous. The *Grammatophyllum* has large flowers but the *Oberonia* species have really small ones.The *Dendrobium* species of the high altitudes like the *Dendrobium cuthbertsonni* have very beautiful colorful flowers. Spectacular orchids we saw are for example the *Dendrobium spectabile* and many species of *Bulbophyllum* orchids.

We are living in the Netherlands now but still make annual visits to the area we used to live in. Every year we are there we see orchids species again that we have never seen before. We are wondering about some of the species if they already have been recorded. There seems to be no limit to orchid species in Papua New Guinea. Of course in other parts of the country there are many other species again. We saw beautiful orchids in Madang and in other Highlands areas where we visited.

We ended up making a website so people all over the world can enjoy as well the beautiful orchids we enjoyed while living in and visiting Papua New Guinea. Our website: www.png-orchids.com

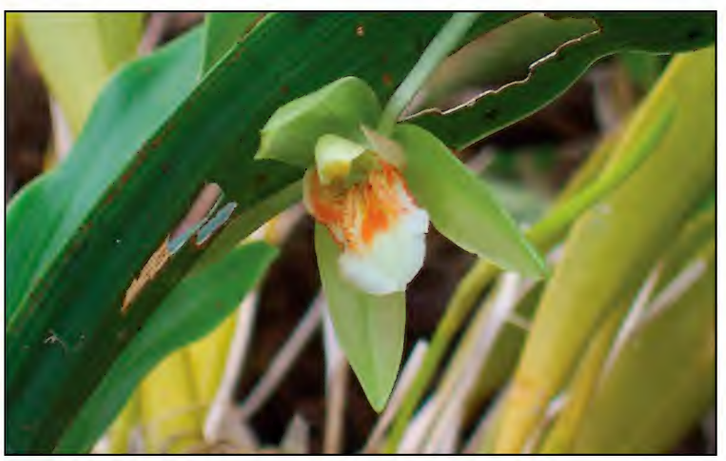


Diplocaulobium species

Bulbophyllum species

Diplocaulobium regale

Spathoglottis portus-finschii



Coelogyne species

Dendrobium cuthbertsonii

Grammatophyllum species

Coelogyne asperata

Dendrobium spectabile

Oberonia species

Member Visit – David Hemmings

Trish Peterson

On a relatively cool day in our very hot January, we visited David at his home in Denistone.

David has been growing orchids 'seriously' for about 7 years, but says orchids have always been part of his life as his father, Jim, also an ANOS Warringah member, has grown orchids for many years.

David says he often attended our Spring Shows over the years, but encouraged by his father, he joined ANOS Warringah around 5 years ago. He thoroughly enjoys the camaraderie and friendship of the group where he can share his interest with fellow growers.

"Being part of the ANOS Warringah group is a very important part of my life and I always look forward to our meetings. I feel very privileged to be part of such a wonderful and inspiring society."

David has a big sunny backyard with his radio playing ABC Jazz under the flowering Crepe Myrtle. He has two main bush-houses and several other covered areas where he grows some of his larger orchids. There is also a separate 'quarantine' area where plants which may have a leaf spot or any other worrying feature are housed while under observation.

David is very organised and methodical – his orchids are spaced well and all areas are in pristine condition. In the larger bushhouse the orchids range from recently deflasked seedlings to advanced orchids, some of which David has already earmarked to show in our display at the St Ives Orchid Fair; his larger terete-leafed orchids hang down the centre of the bushhouse and there are also a number of mounted plants on the mesh walls. All plants appear to be thriving with abundant new growths and healthy roots.

The shade houses are covered with 50% shade cloth, and during the hotter weeks of the year, David uses an extra shade cover to provide additional protection. He has polycarbonate covers for the coldest winter months.

David says he has experienced temperatures ranging from 1 degree up to a 47-degree day last January. On very hot days, he doesn't spray his plants, but rather floods the floor to provide a cooling effect and increased humidity.

As well as his colourful floriferous *Dendrobium* hybrids, David also grows native species orchids to the same high standard. His *Dendrobium teretifolium [Dockrillia teretifolia]* was awarded Champion Native Species Orchid at the 2018 St Ives Orchid Fair. He also has a number of mounted orchids many of which are situated in the smaller and cooler

bushhouse with his *Sarcochilus* and other species orchids.

How he does it!

- During this current very hot weather, David is watering most days. He hand-waters his orchids and mainly waters in the evenings.
- Because of the high humidity we are experiencing, he plans to treat his orchids with either Bravo or Mancozeb in the next month or so to prevent possible fungal infections. He usually does this quarterly.
- David fertilises his orchids once a week with Peters Finisher.
- He sprinkles slow-release granules on the mix when repotting/potting-up.
- Media – 5:2:1 David uses Orchiata bark at a ratio of 5 parts bark; 2 parts charcoal; 1 part scoria. He doesn't sift or soak the bark.
- David purchases his bark from Garden City Plastics which home delivers for a charge of around $7 per bag.
- He has no fans in his bush houses, but says he has good air movement as they are on the side of a hill and receive a regular breeze.
- David inspects his bush houses at night to check for grasshoppers, caterpillars and other pests. Outside, he despatches the odd Dendrobium beetle promptly.

David with Dendrobium teretifolium [Dockrillia teretifolia]

Dendrobium tetragonum

Dendrobium lingiforme var *nugentii [Dockrillia nugentii]*

Bulbophyllum exiguum

David's Workshop

David's garage does not house his car, but instead it is a beautifully organised and orderly orchid workshop which would bring great 'joy' to the heart of Marie Kondo.

His orchid media is in neatly labelled bins, there is a spotless bench with all the necessary paraphernalia (pots, ties, labels, stakes etc.) within easy reach, and there are a couple of armchairs for rest and relaxation when all the hard work is done.

David has gone from strength to strength in his achievements – he won Grand Champion with his *Dendrobium* Brimbank Gold at our Spring Show 2018; Champion Native Species Orchid at St Ives Orchid Fair 2018; he was awarded Grand Champion Hybrid and Champion Dendrobium at the Orchids in the Foothills Conference in 2018 and he has won numerous other awards and trophies…too many to list here!

We are fortunate to have David and his dad

David's seedlings

Alternative growing area suitable for small backyards

Jim in our Group. As well as great growers, they are enthusiastic and generous members and their contribution is much valued.

Thanks to David for sharing his 'orchid world' and cultural advice.

Trish Peterson
President – ANOS Warringah Group Inc.

Some of David's Awards

D. tetragonum var. *melaleucaphilum* 'Denistone Gold' AM-ACC/ANOS

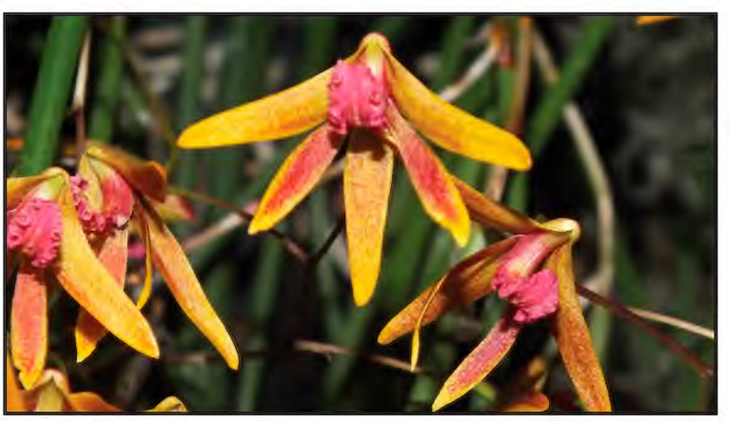
Some of David's Awards - from the OSNSW award library

Den. Australian Deep Purple 'Deep Purple' AM-ACE/AOC

Dendrobium Wamberal 'Denistone Fog' AM/ACC

Dendrobium Tweetas 'Neville' AM/AOC

Den.tetragonum var. *cacatua* 'Mojito' HCC/AOC



*Den.*Wesley Pink 'Denistone Goldstrike' HCC/AOC

First published in the ANOS Warringah Group monthly bulletin in February 2019. David's orchid growing prowess continues and as well as winning numerous awards, he is venturing into hybridising and is now providing seedlings for our sales table and members of our Group.

Pterostylis - Greenhoods; a personal view.

Leo Davis.

Apart from a reprint of Rogers 1911 'An Introduction to the Study of Orchids' (directed at primary school children), I purchased my first orchid reference, *Orchids of SA* (Bates & Weber), in 1990. In those days, weekends were mainly consumed by preparation and endless marking, so I did not get into the field till retirement in 2006. Occasionally I'd browse and the photos of genus *Pterostylis*, arranged in alphabetical order (rather than conveniently grouped as similar species, as in Niejalke /Bates), had me thoroughly confused. One panel of four plates was particularly baffling. Four greenhoods were illustrated that did not look even vaguely similar. How could they possibly be in the same genus?

Panel from

Bates RJ, Weber JZ.

Plate 170. *Pterostylis* x *ingens*. A cultivated plant.

Plate 171. *Pterostylis longifolia* with deep green flowers of the tall forest form in the Adelaide Hills.

Plate 172. *Pterostylis maxima*, deep red flowered form from near the Victorian border.

Plate 173. *Pterostylis mutica*, a lover of dry places. Shown here in a gorge of the northern Flinders Ranges.

The genus is named for the winged (Greek 'pteron') style or column ('stylos') (Niejalke/ Bates p174). This structure is invisible, to those observers not permitted to dissect flowers, except in species with reflexed synsepalum. The arrangement of the six floral segments is unique to the genus. In these resupinate flowers, the translucent (see image of *Pt. robusta* below) dorsal sepal (personally I see it as ventral; see Davis, 2023, p503) is essentially fused, via grooved connections, to two lateral petals. This creates a hood (hence the common name, greenhood), known as the galea. That structure encloses the column. The two lateral sepals are fused at their bases, forming a structure known as a synsepalum. Further, the labella of all greenhoods are actively mobile, a property rarely found in other orchid genera.

Pterostylis erythroconcha.

Most likely the first collections of the genus were made by Joseph Banks, at Botany Bay, between April 28 and May 5, 1770. Recognisable drawings exist from that time but any collected specimens seem to have been lost on the voyage back to England. The first species described, a specimen from Bruny Is, collected in 1792, was named *Disperis alata* by Jacques Labillardière, in 1806. Later recognised as being misplaced in that genus, it is now known as *Pt. alata*. Consequently it was not eligible to be the genus type species, that being *Pt. curta* R.Br., 1810. Robert Brown and George Caley were the first collectors to recognise the unique features of the genus. Over succeeding years, infrageneric divisions were proposed (Brown 1810, Don 1830, Lindley 1840, Reichenbach 1871, Bentham 1873, Rupp 1933) but the genus *Pterostylis* stood alone till in 2001,unheralded, and to the clear annoyance of Jones and Clements, who were then working on splitting the genus, Szlachetko established new genera: *Oligochaetochilus* and *Plumatichilos*. (see Jones & Clements (b), p64).

In 2002 Jones and Clement published a new classification of *Pterostylis* (Jones & Clements (b), pp64-124), to incorporate *Oligochaetochilus* and *Plumatichilos*, into their new arrangement, that included, apart from a redefined *Pterostylis*, a reinstated *Diplodium*, originally proposed in 1810 (Jones & Clements (a) p6.) along with *Bunochilus*, *Cranonorchis*, *Eremorchis*, *Hymenochilus*, *Linguella*, *Petrorchis*, *Pharochilum*, *Ranorchis*, *Speculantha*, *Stamnorchis*, *Taurantha*, *Urochilus* and X *Taurodium*.

The concept of segregate genera in *Pterostylis* was largely rejected by the botanical community' and referred to a paper by Janes (not Jones) *et al* 2010, reaffirming *Pterostylis* in the broad sense. He when on to refer to separate studies (Clements and Jones 2011) using multigene sequences and chloroplast data, that support nine of the 16 proposed greenhood genera (Jones, p473). In his 2021 Guide, he includes two sub tribes, containing all of his original genera, except *Eremorchis*, *Linguella* and *Taurantha.* (Jones, p534).

I have not checked all, but most herbaria in Australia, along with most of you readers, I assume, only accept *Pterostylis*. While I go along with this, especially in publication, many of us in SA (we always were a little out of step; votes for women, 1894, decriminalising homosexual relationships, 1975, etc.) follow *Native Orchids of South Australia* (Niejalke/Bates), which itself is in step with Jones (2021).

Greenhoods can be split into two groups a number of ways, including;

1. Single flowered (mostly) or multi flowered.

2. Dimorphic (sterile plants visibly differ from flowering plants) or monomorphic (flowering and non flowering plants have similar rosettes).

3. Synsepalum and sepal tips pointed upwards or reflexed (pointed downwards).

4. Galea with one or two openings and combinations of these. For example, some genera with reflexed synsepalum/sepals are dimorphic (*Bunochilus*, *Urochilus*) and some monomorphic (*Oligochaetochilus*). Dimorphic genus with reflexed synsepalum and with multiple flowers.

Bunochilus viriosus.(Pt.viriosa). Flowers.

Bunochilus viriosus. Sterile rosette.

Dipodium robustum. (Pt. robusta) Flowers

*Diplodium robustum. St*erile rosette.

O. lepidus. Rosette of flowering plant

Dimorphic genus with up pointed synsepalum and with single flowers.

Oligochaetochilus lepidus. [Pt. lepida]

Rosettes of flowering and non flowering plants are similar. Monomorphic genus with reflexed synsepalum and with multiple flowers

And then we have the plumed greenhoods, for which Szlachetko established the genus *Plumatichilos.* The plants are monomorphic, with an extraordinarily unique labellum and have two openings, rather than one, to the galea.

Monomorphic genus, with reflexed synsepalum and with single flowers

Proponents of both a single and split greenhood genus base their position on DNA analysis. I do not have access to this and especially so in the field. There I see morphologically distinctive groups, which Jones' taxonomy recognises. When required, by a publisher perhaps, I will use the single genus, but privately, in the field and in discussion with like minds, I will continue to use logical and useful, non-approved designations

Plumatichilos foliaceus (Pt. foliacea)

Plumatichilos foliaceus (Pt. foliacea)

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Australian Hybrids March to May 2023

Dendrobium

*B*rimbank Cosmic Elite	Brimbank Elite x Cosmic Gold	M. Drobski	2023
Brimbank Cosmic Sunset	Australian Sunset x Cosmic Gold	M. Drobski	2023
Daybreak Jayde	Toowoomba Daybreak x Jayden	D. Cannon	2023
King's Allure	Brimbank Cerise x Dunokayla	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Aloha	Lochiel x Dunokayla	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Ambrose	Autumn x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Bala Boom	Boom Boom x Dunokayla	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Capricorn	Eclipse x *falcorostrum*	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Carnival	Brimbank Uluru x Cosmic Obsession	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Cerise	Issy's Star x *speciosum*	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Cosmic Sparkles	Speckles Sunset x Cosmic Obsession	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Empire	Jayden x Brimbank Cosmic Cobber	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Jovial	Nelly Bay x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Joyful	Nanny Joy x Dingadee Gold	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Majesty	Brimbank Cosmic Jayden x *speciosum*	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Masterpiece	Binh-Ba x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Maxistar	Born to Star x *speciosum*	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Mega Star	Mega x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Monopoly	Boom Boom x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Nova	Dingadee Gold x *speciosum*	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Patriot	Jayden x Australian Goldrush	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Rubicon	Karsun x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Sapphire	Sunset Gold x Cosmic Obsession	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Seahawk	Australian Goldrush x Brimbank Dream	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Sentidos	Nanny Joy x Australian Rhubarb Pie	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Stargold	Katrin's Gold x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Stella	Brogo x Australian Gold Starburst	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Sungold	Goldberg x Cosmic Gold Kings	Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
King's Sunlight	Karsun x Brimbank Mikado	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
King's Unicorn	Brimbank Jazzy x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
Memoria Melissa Wood	Awesome x Flinders	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
Memoria Mick Wood	Australian Sheenamere x *speciosum*	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
Memoria Phil Grech	Nanny Joy x Cosmic Gold	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
Ray's Hope	Tyabb x Andrew Persson	R.Gribble	2023
Ray's Treasure	Australian Rhubarb Pie x Andrew Persson	R. Gribble	2023
Saigon Freedom	Australian Obsession x Dingadee Gold	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
Saigon Garnet	Eclipse x Brimbank Cosmic Cobber	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
Saigon Gateway	Brimbank Fire x Brimbank Cosmic Cobber	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
Saigon Glamour	Brimbank Jazzy x Jesmond Sparkler	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
Saigon Parole	Australian Obsession x Brimbank Mikado	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023

Saigon Starnight	Australian Obsession x Dunokayla	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
Saigon Virgo	Greta Snow x Australian Rhubarb Pie	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam)	2023
Saigon Wonderland	Class x Lookout	Kings Nursery (M.B.Wood)	2023
Southern Light	Australian Butter Bright x Cosmic Gold	R. Gribble	2023

Australasian Hybrids March to May 2023

Bulbophyllum

Great Hornbill	*macrobulbum* × *graveolens*	*Y.L.Chong*	*2023*

Dendrobium

Ce Lima Sembil*an*	*odoardi x conanthum*	D. S. Santoso	2023
Daphne's Chocolate Twist	johannis x Alice's Rainbow	A. Jennings (Woolf Orch.)	2023
Dewi Nagagini	Gadis Jelita x *lasianthera*	D. S. Santoso	2023
Eidolon	Illusion x *cuthbertsonii*	J. Leathers	2023
Emma's Sea Anemone	Den. bracteosum × Den. tanii	J.L.Fischer (R.Tokunaga)	2023
Fenachim 2012	*archipelagense x affine*	E. Y. Purwanto	2023
HBO Helbiens	*superbiens x helix*	Handoyo Budi Orchids	2023
Hedwig Genevieve Alphonso	Amro x *gouldii*	Koh Keng Hoe	2023
Hunter Vivid	*engae* x Aurora Yingchun Villacellino	C. Farrell (O/U)	2023
Isna Fikry Sehati	helix x Yanny Rahmasari	P. R. Sugiwan	2023
Jofriza Beauty	Liberty White x *affine*	D. S. Santoso	2023
Kalapana King	*macrophyllum* × Micro Chip	Kalapana Trop.	2023
Kenjeran	Sonia x *archipelagense*	E. Y. Purwanto	2023
Krung Thep	*affine x violaceoflavens*	Abuflora (W. Tjiasmanto)	2023
Lim Hock Yu	Jacquinot x *bigibbum*	Gardens Bay (Neo Tuan Hong)	2023
Lo Liong Sia	*odoardi x helix*	V. Luhur	2023
Lola's Star	Walter Oumae x Alice Noda	M. McKnight III (K.Neifert)	2023
Mantangai	Bantimurung x *bigibbum*	P. R. Sugiwan	2023
Memoria Roy Garrett	(Doc) Tweetas x Amphion Veil	Ron Young (N. Finch)	2023
Memoria Toetik Harijanti	Kakela x *canaliculatum*	Mastur (O/U)	2023
Minooka	Mini Snowflake x Joyce Kelly	Winning Orch.	2023
Nafisa Nasifa	*bigibbum x spectabile*	A. Firmansyah	2023
Naladipa	Edfrans Charming x Green Viper	D. S. Santoso	2023
Nawasena	Indonesia Damai x *violaceoflavens*	D. S. Santoso	2023
Qiuxi	Monalex x Star White	J. Deng	2923
Rum City Hope	Fraser's Spiral Hope x *canaliculatum*	C. R. Trudgian	2023
Septia Ichil Beauty	Emma White × *striaenopsis*	E.Y.Purwanto	2023
Shally Sundari Effendi	Anand Satyanand x Bengawan Solo	D. S. Santoso	2023
Sheikha Fatima	Raja Perempuan Fauziah x Burana White	MARDI	2023
Silihwangi	Tasiman x *trilamellatum*	Reo Sempana	2023
Siti PPT SMKN 1	Tekung Enobi Purple x *sylvanum*	E. Y. Purwanto	2023
Southern Light	Australian Butter Bright x Cosmic Gold	R. Gribble	2023
Spirit of Fire	Edfrans Charming x *spectabile*	D. S. Santoso	2023
Vigour Dragonia	King Dragon x Sonia	Vigour Orch.	2923
Vloe Aurellia Maura Shofa	Wanda A. Leidin x Minnie	Ganis Orchids (Iwan Linuhung)	2023

443 *Sarcochilus* Earth's Song 'Look at Me' HCC

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 23.7 mm**	**W - 23.6 mm**
Petal	**L - 11.5 mm**	**W - 9.2 mm**
Sepal	**L - 11.8 mm**	**W - 10.1 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 10.3 mm**	**W.- 10 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 4.9 mm**	**W.- 3.9 mm**

No. Flowers - 68 No. Buds- 2
No. Inflorescence 11
Length Inflorescence 117 mm
Owner: Lloyd Edwards
Photographer Jorn Villien

RESULTS	
Shape	19.1
Colour	17.2
Size	11.3
Substance & Texture	7.6
Floriferousness	11
Habit of Inflorescence	11.6
Total	77.8

444 *Dendrobium wassellii* 'Judy' ACC

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 15 mm**	**W - 22 mm**
Petal	**L - 12 mm**	**W - 1 mm**
Sepal	**L - 8 mm**	**W - 2 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 8 mm**	**W.- 2 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 6 mm**	**W.- 3 mm**

No. Flowers - 720 No. Buds- 80
No. Inflorescence 27
Length Inflorescence 150 mm
Owner: Ron Young
Photographer Jody Cutajar

RESULTS	
Shape	NA
Colour	NA
Size	NA
Substance & Texture	NA
Floriferousness	NA
Habit of Inflorescence	NA
Total	80.42

445/6 *Dendrobium wassellii* 'Kristen' HCC/ACC

Measurements

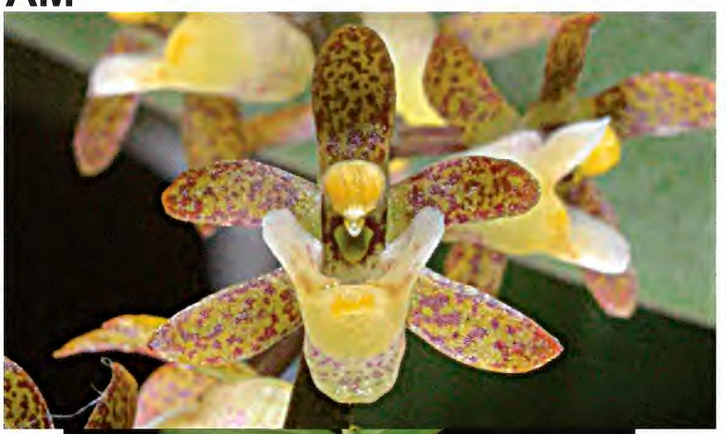
Flower	**V - 22 mm**	**W - 30 mm**
Petal	**L - 20 mm**	**W - 1 mm**
Sepal	**L - 17 mm**	**W - 2 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 20 mm**	**W.- 2 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 6 mm**	**W.- 4 mm**

No. Flowers - 420 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 8
Length Inflorescence 123 mm
Owner: Ron Young
Photographer Jody Cutajar

RESULTS

Shape	19.29
Colour	16
Size	12.46
Substance & Texture	7.21
Floriferousness	11.21
Habit of Inflorescence	12.07
Total AM	78.25
Total ACC	82.42

447 *Peristorrhiza* Surreal 'Spots' AM



Measurements

Flower	**V - 8 mm**	**W - 8 mm**
Petal	**L - 3 mm**	**W - 1 mm**
Sepal	**L - 3 mm**	**W - 1 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 3 mm**	**W.- 1 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 5 mm**	**W.- 4 mm**

No. Flowers - 182 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 7
Length Inflorescence 158 mm
Owner: Carole Barnett
Photographer Jody Cutajar

RESULTS

Shape	0.66
Colour	15.33
Size	11.33
Substance & Texture	7.66
Floriferousness	12.5
Habit of Inflorescence	12
Total	80

448 *Dendrobium* Magenta's Carroline 'Callyn' HCC

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 43 mm**	**W - 37 mm**
Petal	**L - 32 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 13 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 18 mm**	**W.- 5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 17 mm**	**W.- 11 mm**

No. Flowers - 96 **No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence 10
Length Inflorescence 165 mm
Owner: Callyn Farrell & Grahame Young
Photographer Jody Cutajar

RESULTS

Shape	20
Colour	17.14
Size	11.35
Substance & Texture	7.57
Floriferousness	11.5
Habit of Inflorescence	10.89
Total	78.46

449/450 *Dendrobium fleckeri* 'Murray' AM/ACC

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 36 mm**	**W - 35 mm**
Petal	**L - 20 mm**	**W - 3 mm**
Sepal	**L - 20 mm**	**W - 10 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 25 mm**	**W.-8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 11 mm**	**W.- 6 mm**

No. Flowers - 84 **No. Buds- 8**
No. Inflorescence 30
Length Inflorescence 35 mm
Owner: Murray Harding
Photographer Richard Johnson

RESULTS

Shape	20.75
Colour	16.83
Size	12.5
Substance & Texture	8.08
Floriferousness	12
Habit of Inflorescence	12
Total	82.16
Total for ACC	81.16

451 *Dendrobium mortii* 'Dave' FCC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 27.34 mm**	**W - 41.85 mm**
Petal	**L -15 mm**	**W - 2.5 mm**
Sepal	**L -19 mm**	**W - 5 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 21 mm**	**W.- 7.58 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 22 mm**	**W.- 11 mm**

No. Flowers - 29 **No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence 29
Length Inflorescence 10 mm
Owner: Justin Lee
Photographer Greg Steenbeeke

RESULTS

Shape	21.6
Colour	17.7
Size	13
Substance & Texture	8.5
Floriferousness	13.2
Habit of Inflorescence	12.3
Total	86.3

452 *Sarcochilus Magic* 'Bill' ACC

No. Flowers - 232 **No. Buds- 150**
No. Inflorescence 29
Owner: Clover Bradley
Photographer John Klepetko

Total 81

453 *Dendrobium fleckerii* 'Kim's Gold' ACC

No. Flowers - 24 **No. Buds- 26**
No. Inflorescence 24
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer John Klepetko
Total 76.3

454 *Dendrobium fleckerii* 'Denistone Nugget' ACC

No. Flowers - 56 **No. Buds- 55**
No. Inflorescence 36
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer John Klepetko
Total 81.8

455 *Dendrobium chordiforme* ‘Denistone’ ACC

No. Flowers - 1577 No. Buds- 330
No. Inflorescence 83
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer John Klepetko

Total	80.8

456 *Peristerchilus* Belmont Magic 'Plum' HCC

Measurements		
Flower	**V - 14 mm**	**W - 14 mm**
Petal	**L - 8.5 mm**	**W - 3.5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 8 mm**	**W - 3.8 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 8 mm**	**W.- 4 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 6.5 mm**	**W.- 4.5 mm**

No. Flowers - 102 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 4
Length Inflorescence 320 mm
Owner: Carole Barnett
Photographer John Klepetko

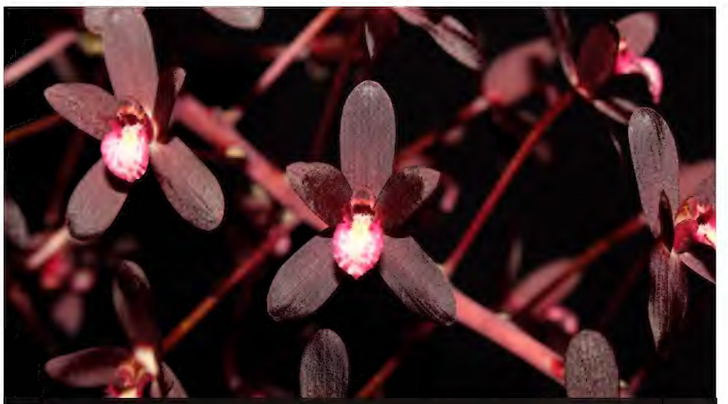
RESULTS	
Shape	19.8
Colour	16
Size	11.4
Substance & Texture	7.5
Floriferousness	12
Habit of Inflorescence	11.9
Total	78.6

457 *Cymbidium canaliculatum* 'Natalie' ACC

No. Flowers - 882 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 21
Owner: William Hoogwerf
Photographer John Klepetko

Total 81.4

458 *Cymbidium canaliculatum* 'Roger' HCC



Measurements		
Flower	**V - 28 mm**	**W - 20 mm**
Petal	**L - 16 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 15 mm**	**W - 5.5 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 16 mm**	**W.- 6 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 10 mm**	**W.- 5 mm**

No. Flowers - 283 No. Buds- 30
No. Inflorescence 4
Length Inflorescence 500mm
Owner: Carole Barnett
Photographer John Klepetko

RESULTS

Shape	19.6
Colour	17
Size	11.5
Substance & Texture	7.4
Floriferousness	12
Habit of Inflorescence	12.1
Total	79.6

459 *Dendrobium caudiculatum* ‘Cirrocumulus’ CBR

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 26 mm**	**W - 21 mm**
Petal	**L - 12 mm**	**W - 1.5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 13.5 mm**	**W - 3 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 15 mm**	**W.- 2.5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 7 mm**	**W.- 4 mm**

No. Flowers - 154 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 14
Length Inflorescence 95 mm
Owner: Down under Native Orchids
Photographer Jody Cutajar.

Points are not allocated for a CBR.

460 *Dendrobium* Touch of Gold ‘Laura’ HCC

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 45 mm**	**W - 51 mm**
Petal	**L - 30 mm**	**W - 5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 10 mm**	**W - 8 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 25 mm**	**W.- 4.5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 20 mm**	**W.- 8.5 mm**

No. Flowers - 190 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 14
Length Inflorescence 400 mm
Owner: Robert Reitano
Photographer Robert Reitano

RESULTS

Shape	19.92
Colour	15.8
Size	12.14
Substance & Texture	8.0
Floriferousness	11.14
Habit of Inflorescence	11.78
Total	78.8

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ANOS Groups and Societies

Current contact details can be found at

anos.org.au or in the individual group website.

Queensland

ANOS Beenleigh Inc.

ANOS Kabi Inc.(Brisbane)

ANOS Mackay and District ANOS

Townsville Inc.

Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc.

New South Wales

ANOS Central Coast

ANOS Far North Coast Inc.

ANOS Illawarra

ANOS Macarthur and District

ANOS Mid-North Coast

ANOS Newcastle Inc.

ANOS Sydney Inc.

ANOS Warringah Inc.

Victoria

ANOS Geelong Inc.

ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group Inc.

ANOS Victoria Inc.

South Australia

Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc.

Western Australia

ANOS Western Australia Inc.

New Zealand

ANOS New Zealand Native Orchid Group

Dendrobium cyanocentrum 'Magenta' HCC/ANOS - Photographer Gary Yong Gee

Dendrobium Karloos Heart 'Kaz' HCC/AOC Kempsey Speciosum Show 2017 Photographer Ian Chalmers